

FRAMEWORK FOR SECURING AND ENHANCING THE FILE ACCESS AVAILABILITY IN WIRELESS NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

File sharing using FTP plays a major role for distributing the data over the two wireless networks. The major disadvantages of the file sharing is, if the two or more node request for the same data, it leads to the time delay and unavailability of data. Another disadvantage is it uses the static set of data files. It is proposed to implementing the ftp in Linux and it analyze the more complex environment including file dynamics (file addition and deletion, file time out) and dynamic node querying pattern. It will create a new outcome and effective way of file sharing can be implement between the handheld devices.

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INTRODUCTION

Remote web access innovation is as a rule progressively conveyed in both office and open situations, and also by the web clients at home. Remote means transmitting signals utilizing radio waves as the medium rather than wires. Remote advancements are utilized for assignments as straightforward as exchanging off the TV or as unpredictable as supplying the business power with data from a mechanized undertaking application while in the field. Presently cordless consoles and mice, PADS, pagers and advanced and phones have turned out to be a piece of our day by day life.

A portion of the web attributes of remote interchanges framework. Versatility a remote interchanges framework permits clients to get to data past their work area and

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behaviour business from anyplace without having wire network .achieve capacity remote correspondence frameworks empower individuals to be stay interface and be reachable, paying little mind to the area they are operation from. Effortlessness remote correspondence framework are simple and quick to send in caparison of cabled system .initials setup expense could be somewhat high however different points of interest conquer that high setup. Practicality In a remote framework, you don't need to invest an excess of expense and energy to keep up the system setup. Wandering administrations In a remote system framework, you can give benefits anyplace at whatever time including train, transports, planes and so on new administrations –wireless correspondence frameworks give different keen administrations like SMS and MMS.

To share the records utilizing the FTP. File sharing^[6] is the general population or private sharing of PC information or space in a system with different levels of access benefit. While records can without much of a stretch be shred outside a network (for illustration, essentially by taking care of or mailing somebody your document on a diskette), the term document sharing quite often implies sharing records in system, regardless of the possibility that in a little neighbourhood. Document sharing permits various individuals to utilize the same record or document by some mix of having the capacity to peruse or see it, compose to or change it, duplicate it, or print it. Commonly, a document sharing framework has one or more overseers. Clients might all have the same or might have distinctive levels of access benefit.

Document sharing mean having a distribute measure of individual record stockpiling in a typical document framework. The most well-known utilization of ftp is to download files. FTP is fundamental to the mp3 music sharing, most online barbers and diversion aficionados. The capacity to exchange document rapidly and dependably is crucial for each one making and keeping up a site page. Document replication^{[1][2][5]} is a successful approach to upgrade record accessibility and diminish record questioning deferral. It make imitations for a document to enhance its likelihood of being experienced by solicitations. Shockingly, it is illogical and wasteful to empower each hub to hold the reproductions of all records in the framework considering restricted hub assets. Likewise document questioning postponement^[4] is dependably a primary worry in the record sharing framework. Client regularly craving to get. Their asked for records rapidly regardless of whether the documents are well known or not.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Samira Moussaoui, Mohamed. Guerroumi, Nadjib Badache Data replication is suitable to improve the response time, the global traffic, and the sharing of data since even in the case of disconnection of a server. This method of data replication in a mobile ad hoc network. The method is composed of two main phases. The first phase aims at creating replicas from new data in the network and at realizing the first distribution of these replicas. The second phase is devoted to the redistribution of replicas in order to overcome the impact of dynamic changes of topology and to satisfy the evolution of users' needs.

J. Kangasharju, K.W. Ross, and D.A. Turner describes an analytical optimization theory is developed for benchmarking the performance of replication/replacement algorithms, including algorithms that employ erasure codes. It also consider a content

management algorithm, the Top-K Most Frequently Requested algorithm, and show that in most cases this algorithm converges to an optimal replica profile. Finally, we present two approaches for achieving an evenly balanced load over all the peers in the community.

T. Hara, The advances in computer and wireless communication technologies have led to an increasing interest in ad hoc networks which are temporarily constructed by only mobile hosts. In ad hoc networks, since mobile hosts move freely, disconnections occur frequently, and this causes frequent network division. Consequently, data accessibility in ad hoc networks is lower than that in the conventional fixed networks. This propose three replica allocation methods to improve data accessibility by replicating data items on mobile hosts. In these three methods, we take into account the access frequency from mobile hosts to each data item and the status of the network connection

K. Chen and H. Shen, the efficiency of file querying suffers from the distinctive properties of MANETs including node mobility and limited communication range and resource. An intuitive method to alleviate this problem is to create file replicas in the network. a new concept of resource for file replication is implemented, which considers both node storage and meeting frequency. We theoretically study the influence of resource allocation on the average querying delay and derive a resource allocation rule to minimize the average querying delay.

Junminjia, chunmeng .this paper presents a cluster-based p2p file sharing protocol for MANET, focusing on file transfer process. This protocol uses the concept of cluster to reduce overhead and applies a three way handshaking process to form a cluster. Within a cluster, a request agent transmits request s on behalf of other nodes in the cluster, and a provider provides data packet for the cluster at the request of the request agent. By confining the request-response process between the request agent and provider, protocol overhead can be effectively decreased. Moreover, this protocol utilize request suppression to effectively reduce the number of requests.

A. Vahdat and D. Becker Describe Mobile ad-hoc routing protocols allow nodes with wireless Adapters to communicate with one another without any pre-existing network Infrastructure. Existing ad-hoc routing protocols, while robust to rapidly changing network topology, assume the presence of a connected path from source to destination. Given power limitations, the advent of short-range wireless networks, and the wide physical conditions over which ad hoc networks must be deployed, in some scenarios it is likely that this assumption is invalid. In this work, we develop techniques to deliver messages in the case where there is never a connected path from source to destination or when a network partition exists at the time a message is originated. To this end, we introduce Epidemic Routing, where random pair-wise exchanges of messages among mobile hosts ensure eventual message delivery. The goals of Epidemic Routing are to: i) maximize message delivery rate, ii) minimize message latency.

ALGORITHM

Pseudo-code for replica creation

Procedure create ReplicasOn (node) nCount←0 //initialize a count

This.orderFilesByP()

//order files by priority value for (each file f in current node

```
//try to replica each file if (node.complete4file(f)==true) //competition
node.createAReplica4(f) //create replica if win
else nCount←nCount+1
if nCount ≥ K //try at most K times
Break
End procedure
```

EXISTING FRAMEWORK

Asset for document replication, which considers both hubs stockpiling and meeting recurrence. The impact of asset allotment on the normal inquiry defer and determine an asset portion guideline to minimize the normal questioning deferral neighbourhood p2p record sharing model gives the different inconveniences. Initially, it empowers record sharing when no base stations are available (e.g., in provincial areas).second, the bottleneck on over-burden servers in current customer server based document sharing frameworks can be dodged. Third, it abuses generally squandered distributed correspondence opportunities among the hubs.

Document replication is a successful approach to upgrade record accessibility and lessen document questioning deferral. It makes copies for a record to enhance its likelihood of being experienced by solicitations.

To designate restricted assets for document replication with the end goal of worldwide ideal record seeking productivity in MANETs [4]. Dissimilar to past conventions that just consider stockpiling as assets. It consider record holder's capacity to meet hubs as accessible assets since it likewise influences the accessibility of documents on the hub. Hypothetically broke down the impact of imitation circulation on the normal questioning postponement under compelled accessible assets with two versatility models, and after that inferred an ideal replication decide that can allot assets to document reproductions with negligible normal questioning deferral. At long last, we planned the need rivalry and split replication convention (PCS) that understands the ideal replication principle in a completely circulated way.

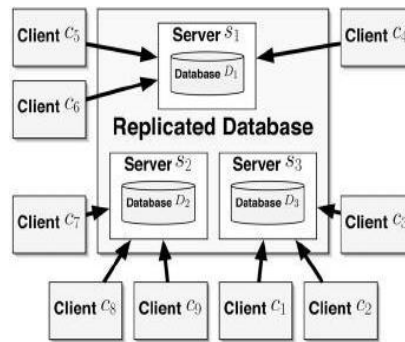
PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

In this paper, new idea of asset for record replication is presented, which considers both hub stockpiling and hub meeting capacity. It hypothetically concentrate on the impact of asset assignment on the normal questioning postpone and determine an ideal document replication principle (OFRR) that distributes assets to every record in view of its prevalence and size.

The security in the record using so as to share is enhanced ftp. Building up the ftp server in windows and UNIX based frameworks for a productive document sharing between the hubs and to improve the record progress, for example, document expansion and erasure. The quantity of imitation's are expanded to lessen the opposition and to diminishes the time delay

The database replication model is demonstrated as follows

Fig 1: DataBase Replication Diagram



The customers sends the solicitation to the server, the server sends the reaction to the customer. The server contain the database which utilizes the database replication model for reproducing the information in the server.

At the point when more than two customers asked for the same information. The server brings the information from database quickly immediately.

Dispersed record replication convention: Dispersed record replication convention that can around understand the ideal document replication principle with the two portability models in a disseminated way.

An ideal record replication principle (OFRR) that distributes assets to every document in view of its fame and size. It propose a record replication convention in light of the principle, which approximates the base worldwide questioning deferral in a completely appropriated way. This will demonstrates the predominant execution of the proposed convention in examination with other agent replication conventions.

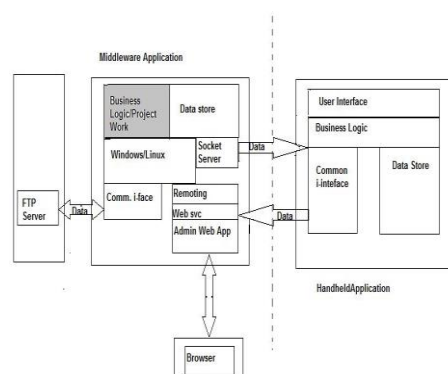
FRAMEWORK ARCHITECTURE

The FTP server can bolster both dynamic and latent association with the FTP customer. In a dynamic FTP association, the customer opens a port and listens while the server effectively interfaces with it. Though, in an inactive association, the server a port and listens latently, which permits customer to interface with it.

An aloof association is more secure in light of the fact that information associations are produced using the FTP customer to the FTP server.

This is a more solid strategy, and it keeps away from inbound associations from the Internet over into individual customers. The more secure document exchange conventions, (for example, SFTP, FTPS) that the FTP customer backings, the more secure it gets to be.

Fig 2: Architecture Diagram



The ftp is actualized in the windows/Linux. The business rationale is the zone where genuine procedure is executed .the database is close to the business rationale when the customers give the solicitation to the web application. The solicitation send to the program, the program prepare the solicitation and send it to the web application. Basic interface is an innovation is utilized as an interface between the two hubs.

An attachment is one endpoint of a two way correspondence join between two projects running on the systems. An attachment is bound to a port number so that the TCP layer can distinguish the application that information is bound to be send to. An end point is a blend of an IP address and a port number

Web application is an application program that is put away on a remote server and conveyed over the web through a program interface a web administration is an administration offered by an electronic gadget to another electronic gadget speaking with one another by means of the internet. In a web administration web innovation as the http unique outline for human to machine correspondence is used for machine to machine correspondence.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

It will create a new outcome and effective way of file sharing can be implement between the handheld devices.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, the time postponement was decreased and the capacity issue is succeed. The appropriated record replication convention that can around understand the ideal document replication guideline with the two hubs in a circulated way. The record progress are actualized. The quantity of reproduction of every document is rely on upon the total of the meeting capacity of copy hubs.

The record transmission convention is executed in the UNIX based framework for productive and dependable document sharing. In future, the record sharing is actualized between the handheld gadgets.

EXPERIMENT RESULT

It will create an effective file sharing between the two or more node. It reduce the time delay and improve the speed of file sharing.

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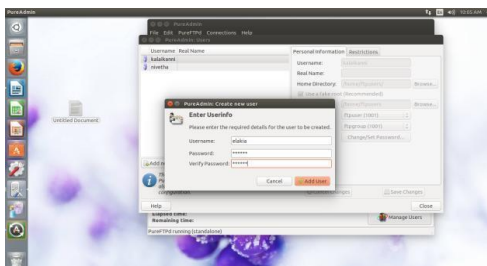
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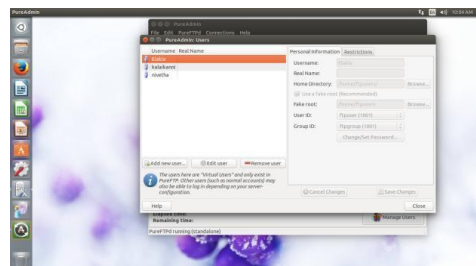
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APPENDIX

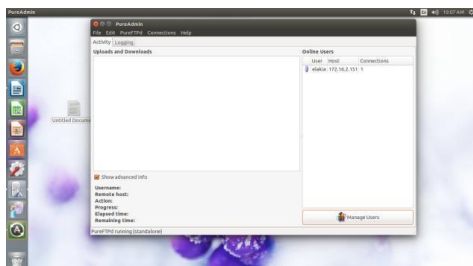
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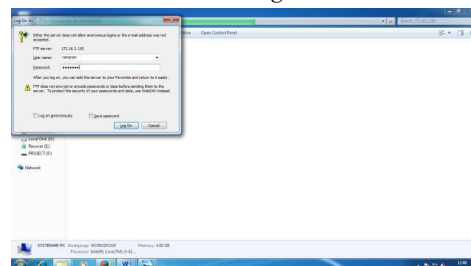
2. To List the user



3. To view online user



4. To login



5. To transfer the file

